

GIRARD AND MOBILE RAILROAD.—A private letter to the editor states that Col. R. S. Hardaway, President of the Mobile and Girard R. R., has recently

Way, President of the above board, has recently returned from Sparta, Conecuh county, Ala., having passed over the entire route of the proposed road, on a canvassing tour. He found the people on the line to be greatly interested in the project, and succeeded in raising \$150,000 in new subscriptions during his trip. The stock

holders willing at once to pay in their installments, and have the grading commenced immediately, with a view to the completion of the entire work in the ensuing three years. Col. H. is exerting himself to have their wishes realized and will shortly visit Savannah for this purpose of bringing his scheme under the notice of our

citizens. We bespeak for his project the thoughtful consideration of all who feel an interest in the welfare of Savannah, and the substantial aid of such as are able to extend it.—The completion of this work at an early day will bring a handsome increase to the business

The letter before us expresses the opinion that the road, when finished, will secure to this city 70,000 bales of cotton annually, and that, had it been completed no farther than Union Springs, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the Gulf ports, 100,000 bales of cotton would have

BUILDING RAILROADS WITH BONDS.—The fact seems to be getting generally admitted that building Railroads on bonds has pretty nearly had its day. The Pittsburgh Courier says:

"The signs of the times pretty clearly indicate that the time for building Railroads by means of County and City Bonds, and even mortgage bonds to a limited extent, is nearly past. Lines already commenced, and which have disposed of a portion of their Bonds, will get through

with heavy sacrifices. New roads of doubtful expediency, and which have but little foundation in *bona fide* individual subscriptions, may as well give up the struggle. They cannot succeed now whatever they may do hereafter. The country has built enough of Railroads on borrowed capital; the best five years to make

lowed capital, the last five years, to make it a healthy operation to stop and take a long breath and an accurate observation before rushing into new experiments. We are not sorry, therefore, to know that City and County Bonds, unless of the most unexceptionable character, cannot be sold in New York, and that they cannot be

CONSTANTINOPLE.—(Electric telegraph.)—A telegram

ular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and its inlet, the Golden Horn. It is about three miles and a half in length, and from one to four miles in *breadth*, and is enclosed by a triple range of walls, twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and entered by twenty-eight gates.

It is built in an undulating delivery, rising towards the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its mosques, cupolas, minarets and cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of ill-paved, crooked, dirty lanes, and low built small houses, of wood or rubble.

hewn stone. There are a number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water. Its population is estimated at 400,000, including Galata and Pera, and it is composed of about 150,000 Greeks and Armenians, 30,000 Europeans, 60,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Gypsies.

turks and arabsians. There are between 300 and 400 mosques in the city and suburbs, 40 Mahomedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, 139 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazars, coffee-houses and caravan serais. The seraglio is in the east of the city, and comprises an area of about three

miles, separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the sea of Marmora. The Golden Horn is a fine harbor, deep enough to float ships of the largest size; it can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels. On the north shore of the Golden Horn are the immense numbers of factories

There is always a very strong garrison of troops in this city, and many new barracks have been built by the late and present Sultan. The commerce of the port is extensive; but not so great as might at first sight be anticipated. The city is the see of the Greek, Armenian and Catholic

On the evening of the 22d, Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

and by the officer of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Soul handed to the Queen the President's letter, accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court and then addressed her as follows in the English language:

Mr. SUREK'S SPEECH.—"Madam: In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurance to your Royal be-

The respected chief who presides this moment over the destinies of America, anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the relations of his Government with

that of your Majesty, and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develop every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the two powers. I offer, Madam, to your Majesty my sincere wishes

for the welfare of your Royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous."

To the address the Queen replied as follows:
QUEEN ISABELLA'S REPLY.—"Monseigneur the

Minister: I have heard with satisfaction the assurance you have given to me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person, and for your country.—Those new assurances, always grateful to me

convince me more and more of the interest which Spain as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co-operation for the accomplishment of so important and desirable an object."

tant and accessible an object.